FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About

Their Old Campaigns.

"THE OLD MAN" TALKS

About "the Kids" of His Famous Battery R. 4th U. S. Artillery.



FI READ Buell's article on the "kids" of our old battery, in THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE of April 14, with much interest, and it stirred up many memories of those gallant little fellows, many of whom, alas, fell, as he says, "with their boots on and their faces to the foe." The large proportion of very young boys in the battery was not accidental. When the battery came to the Army

Regulars in its ranks, and as there was hardly any recruiting then for the Regular Army it by getting men detached out of the volunteer | 10 p. m." Which is another mistake. commands with which it was most closely as-7th Wis., 19th Ind., and 24th Mich., forming what was afterward known to fame as the thing to be done very quietly; and it was done "Iron Brigade," and the 20th, 23d, and 35th so quietly that one regiment did not know that N. Y., of the brigade commanded by Gen. Mar- the other was going until we came together sena R. Patrick, afterwards Provost-Marshal- near the river, where we were to embark. first, while Gen. Gibbon was in command of expected of him and his command. the battery, he picked the men himself, one by competent judge than Gen, Gibbon in matters | such dangers. of this kind. His judgment was unerring as to | Each regiment had its place in line and each ing, and I had often to check them for expos- was accomplished.

the truest type of young Americans.

The following are the names I remember as John Knight, Maitland Freeman, Dan Acker- | the river. man, Billy Himman, George Barrett, Ike Vandiear, Henry Childs, Auson Jillson, John Cook, Buell, the two Fultons, Morris, Johnson, Blakeley, Beecham, John Dolphin, and Perry Rowe. These were all "kids." By the way, think Dolphin was one of the young boys; I Kan. don't think be belonged to the class of "grown men," where Buell placed him.

As an instance of the high sense of duty of these youngsters, I will cite one case where the | Another Account of the Big Cavalry Battle battery was ordered to take position at the Cemetery, after the fight at the railroad cut the first day of Gettysburg; the rear axle of EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: one of the caissons was broken by a roundshot. and Scott Williams remained with it, and took out every round of ammunition, destroying it, so it could not be used by the enemy. On my way to the town, I found him at his work of destruction, although all of our troops were falling back. I remained with him until the last round was destroyed. Scott, though a mere boy, was doing this of his own motion, while the enemy was rapidly advancing upon him. It was an act worthy of a General. I could mention many such acts performed by these vonugeters, but it would be taking up too much time, as every man who served in the First and Fifth Corps knows what splendid service they rendered.

While these boys were very brave and high-

hand, and their discipline was not excelled by battery throughout, harsh and tyrannical of the boys, and impress upon their minds the ordinate but my 'devoted personal friend in those days, and every one who survives remains so to this day, no matter where he may be or what his lot in life. I do not say this boastingly, but I think it is a fact that every one of those boys who fought with me in such battles as Autietam, Gettysburg, Spottsvlvania, etc., is my lifelong friend, and not one of them will ever be heard to say an unpleasant word about "the Old Man," as they used to call me. Of course, in 30 years continuous service in mands, under varying circumstances; but Battery B naturally overshadows them all in my memory, not only on account of the stirring and historic time in which I held it, but on account worthy successors of the old-time veterans who | ford for the cavalry to cross. had already made the battery famous in the battles of 1812 and the Mexican war. The record when we learned that we were being flanked the gallant Colonel (afterwards General) Kelley, and was must red out at the cavalry to cross.

Tribune of April 7, Edson Brace, of New York We had no mere than got over the river the battles of 1812 and the Mexican war. The record when we learned that we were being flanked the gallant Colonel (afterwards General) Kelley, in your statements."

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Tribune of April 7, Edson Brace, of New York We had no mere than got over the river the gallant Colonel (afterwards General) Kelley, in your statements." made at Buena Vista was reinforced with new glory at Antietam and Gettysburg.

In conclusion, I would remark that in his account of the strength of the battery at Gettysburg Buell leaves out 18 men and one non-commissioned officer who were with our extra caissons. However, I suppose he does that because the extra caissons, of which there were six, were with the corps ammunition-train at that time, and were not used in the first day's battle. When the battery was first reorganized under Gen. Gibbon it was equipped with 12 caissons, which was the "complete war establishment" under the old regulations, and the six extra caissons remained with and formed part of the battery until some time after Antietam. Latterly, however, they were ordered to join the corps train, though their drivers and the non-commissioned officers in charge of them were still carried on the battery-roll as "present for duty." This continued to be the case until the reorganization of the artillery when Grant took command, in 1864, though even after that Battery B was always allowed two extra caissons. I mention this fact so that any student of history, in estimating the actual strength of the battery available for battle, may understand that the drivers, etc., on the extra catesons-usually about 15 men-are to be deducted from the number "present for duty," as shown by the muster-roll or the morning report. - James Stilwart, Carthage, O.

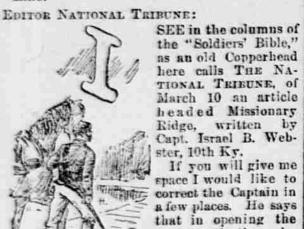
> Might Hold Together. [Great & Smith's Good News.]

Mrs. Binks-I wish to get a boy's suit, the phroncest you have Dealer-Here madam, are some goods which will stand anything except tobogganing on a

barbed-wire fence. Mrs. Binks-Um, a boy couldn't go tobogganing on a barbed-wire fence, could he? Dealer-No, madam.

Airs. Dinks-Then perhaps they'll do.

MISSIONARY RIDGE. How Hazen's Brigade Floated Down in Pontoon Boats and Established the Cracker-



If you will give me space I would like to a few places. He says that in opening the communications by river the plan carried out was that "coalbarges were obtained and filled with soldiers. who were ordered to lie down and be quiet." Now as to coal-barges, we had none, but took pontoon-boats for the

orders, and if there had been it would have of the Potomac from been impossible to have done so, as there were were only about 50-odd | boatmen. The Captain then says: "When all were

ready the lines were loosed and the barges became necessary to fill it up to fighting strength | began to float down the river. This was about Our orders were to leave camp so as to be at sociated. The volunteer regiments from which | the place designated by the commander at 12 | more for the bridge. And the night put an these men were drawn were the 2d, 6th and o'clock, each regiment having the same orders | end to that long, and tedious, and bloody or," first volume, page 43, which said Kelley's Ferry were educated at the expense of the and sow-meat, how sweet it tasted! How the (of those who were to take part), and every-

General of the Army. A few volunteered from I believe our officers were ignorant of the other regiments of the First Corps later on, but expedition outside of those who had special the above were the principal sources of supply | command, until we were in the boats, when during the first three years of the war. At each company commander was told what was

The Captain speaks as though we floated or | EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: one, carefully ascertaining the character and drifted down the river promiscuously; which antecedents of each. As a rule he would select | would have been very disastrons to the expethem in the proportion of about three or four dition, owing to the channel hugging the base youngsters to one grown man, and in every of the mountain closely, where a strong picketcase he impressed them with the idea that they post of the enemy were stationed, and where were to serve in a battery that had won great | there was said to be a number of dangerous fame in previous wars, and that was destined | whirlpools. But this was not the case. As I to be a model organization in the conflict then | stated before, we had a number of men who pending. Probably there never was a more | were experienced boatmen to keep us out of all

what a young man should be to make a first- company its place in the regiment, each keepclass soldier. After he was promoted I picked | ing their places strictly. "This," says the out the remainder, and had scarcely ever to re- | Captain, "was all done on a moonlight night;" gret the choice I made. Whenever I found | which I think would have been a dead give one of them not up to the standard I had him away of the whole thing had it been so, and sent back to his regiment, and there were but | therefore pronounce it another mistake. Now, few instances of this kind. I always felt very I remember it as rather a dark night, just such proud of the young volunteers I had, and a one as would be chosen for this kind of work. I do not consider it saying too much to state that a better, braver, and more intelligent in every way to make it successful. When the body of young men never wore the uniform of head of the expedition arrived at a certain a soldier. They were ready at all times, no point an understood signal was given, and every gallantry displayed when he was wounded. matter what the duty was, and they did it | boat was turned with bow to the south shore | cheerfully. The only cause of annoyance I had and quickly landed, almost before the enemy was that in action, with boyish recklessness, could realize what was coming. Consequently, duty to his memory to give the readers of they would vie with each other in acts of dar- there was but few shots fired before the landing | THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a correct statement

ing themselves unnecessarily. They were the In less time than it takes me to tell it each brightest set of young men I ever had under commander of his company had his men out, my command, or ever saw in service—all life skirmishers deployed, and all were advancing and energy, with a vim and snap to them that | as fast as the steepness of the mountain would permit, and were soon in possession of the I have looked carefully over the names men- ground just occupied by the rebels, they giving tioned in the article, and in my mind it would | up after quite a lively skirmish. Having now be a very hard thing for any commander to driven them from this important position, there discriminate in mentioning names for espe- was no time lost in laying a pontoon bridge cially meritorious conduct, for they all did across the river at this point (Brown's Ferry) their duty well; but the following names are to make it easy for reinforcements to cross, green in my memory, for I know that, though | providing they were necessary, the aboveonly boys in age they were men in valor, and | mentioned pontoons being used for the pur-

This was accomplished by Hazen's Brigade, deserving special mention: Scott Williams, assisted by Turchin's Brigade, who marched Charley Sprague, Billy Irving, Albert Hunt, across from Chattanooga and crossed by aid Frank Blair, Henry Klinefelter, Tom Price, of the pontoons used by Hazen in coming down

creased some, but not to full rations by half .-CHAS. BANKS, Co. H, 1st Onio, Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, Silver Lake,

AT BRANDY STATION. of October 11, 1863.



umns of January 14 | Col. Kelley, having left his column and rode

burg, where we remained until the morning of any command of actual Regulars; but it was October 10, when we left there and marched necessary to treat them with a good deal of through the woods over what was called Sand tact. Excellent as was the discipline of the Spring Ridge to Germanna Ford, where we crossed to the south side of the Rapidan, then from his horse, to take care of him. But we officer could have bre en it all up in a short | turned to the right and marched up the river time. I made it a polat to gain the friendship to within about two miles of Raccoon Ford, where we bivouzeked for the night unaware of who surrendered to them, of course, as he idea that we were all comrades, after all, and any danger. We had a good-night's rest after a could do no more fighting or running. Two that the difference in rank was simply a mili- long all-day's march. The next morning, Oc- men of Co. F were placed on guard of the old tary necessity. The result was that every one tober 11, the boys of Co. G had a good army rockaway, and on went the line after the of these boys and men was not only my sub- breakfast of fresh mutton from the sheep that fleeing enemy. A few hundred yards further Serg't Linsey and I brought into camp the on Col. Dumont halted the command, which evening before; but before we could get time had run about two miles without stopping, to wash our dishes we heard the crack of the that the situation might be taken in and carbines on the picket-line, which brought give the boys a needed rest. every man into the saddle at once, with carbines advanced, and in less time than it takes to write it we were engaged with the rebels. Then there was a little race between Col. T. C. Devin, of the 6th N. Y. Cav., then in command of our brigade, and some of Fitzhugh Lee's men, as to who would get possession of the the Regular Army I had many different com- ford first, but by the usual coolness and good management of Col. Devin (generally called Old Tommy by the boys) we got there in time to get the ford, when Old Tommy ordered a uniform were returned to the owner, under a battery of artillery to the north bank of the flag of truce, a day or two later, with his priof the high character, the lofty heroism, and river, and as the north bank at that ford is the rare intelligence of the men and boys who much higher than on the south side, that gave | the General commanding at Grafton. composed its rank and file. They were truly the battery a good opportunity to cover the

on our right, and we had to make for Stevens- tells the truth as to his being wounded by a burg, with heavy skirmishing all the way. At | Confederate Quartermaster named Simms at Stevensburg we tried hard to check the ad- Philippi, June 3, 1861. vance of the rebels, and there I saw a regirebels. They remained motionless in their saddles until the advance of the rebels got within about 200 yards of them, when the first | solved. squadron from the right of the regiment came alloping over the hill, fired their carbines at the rebels, then wheeled to the left like dust | back in town, they commenced an indiscrimin a hurricane, and ran parallel with the front of their regiment, with the rebs after them. They continued to run till the Johnnies got directly in front of the balance of the regiment, when the Hoosiers came over the hill with their glittering sabers cutting all kinds of figures in the air, and charged into at least three

Johnnies to one Hoosier. This was about as daring a charge as ever was made by any regiment. I think. The gallant regiment got out with the loss of some men | declaring that their Colonel had been shot from and a few horses. By this time we were satis- a house while passing along the street to the fied that we could do no good there and at front; others said he had been shot by a rebel once started for Brandy Station. The most of prisoner, who pulled a pistol from his pocket our command crossed Mountain Run over the | and shot him when he learned that the officer dam at Norman's Mill, but the writer of this was Col. Kelley, a Virginian; and many other was on the skirmish-line with the rest of his absurd varns which I have forgotten. company, and the most of us crossed at a little | The writer assured them the Colonel was ford below the mill. Just at this juncture we fairly shot, and, with the assistance of some of saw the rear of our infantry disappearing in | the officers of that regiment, in a couple of the woods at Brandy Station, but we had heavy | bours order was restored, and the pillaging had skirmishing all the way, with now and then a ceased; but the absurd stories have been reitshell bursting over us, till we got in the woods | erated in the face of the facts continually since at Brandy. It seemed to be the longest six and unjustly to the General's memory. From miles that I ever traveled. When we got into long service afterward with the 1st Va. in the the woods at Brandy Station, we made a good | same division, and part of the time in the same stand to check the advancing enemy, and our brigade, the writer could, if it were necessary, brigade charged on the rebs five or six times, attest to their glorious services in the Union one regiment at a time, one after another.

Culpepper, and Capt. Corrigan, as good an officer as ever were sheulder-straps, said: duty to refer to its early indiscretion.

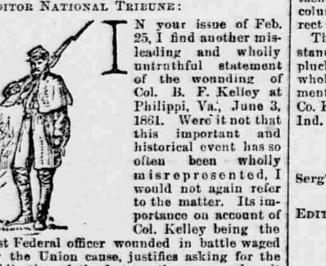
"What's that?" Col. Sackett replied: "That's This statement of the facts in regard to the

place at all bazards. inside of 20 minutes, to say nothing about the | nesses of the occurrence, remember well the grand charges that Gen's Custer, Kilpatrick, scene as related. There are hundreds of other headed Missionary and Pleasonton had to make to get through members of the 7th Ind. who, if referred to, Fitzhugh Lee's and a part of A. P. Hill's com- would attest the truth of my statements as mands, which was done under the old tune of above. Yankee Doodle," which Comrade J. F. S. speaks of in his article.

I remember well seeing what I supposed coming over the little hill north of the railroad, N. Y. Cav., made three different charges, the | man Simms, and in the way and manner sublast one being the hardest. We started about | stantially as described above. a quarter of a mile east of the station, and Brandy Station, just north of the railroad, met face to face in battle array. Utah in 1861, there 25 men in each command or boat, besides the Capt, Corrigen was in command of my squadtain gave the command in a loud tone of voice, while the tears ran down his cheeks, "By October day of 1863.

> LEY, Postmaster, Cold Springs, Minn. BATTLE OF PHILIPPI.

An Account of the Wounding of Gen. B. Kelley by an Eye-Witness.



first Federal officer wounded in battle waged for the Union cause, justifies asking for the publication of the facts as they occurred, as it has even gone into some histories in a perverted form, not giving the gallant Colonel credit in a full measure for the conspicuous Being within a few steps of him, and an eyewitness, and actor in the affair, I deem it my

of the facts, as well as the surroundings of the The rebel camp was located on the north side of the town of Philippi, between the town and the river bridge, and was assaulted by the column which had marched direct from Webster, Va., about 4 o'clock on the morning of June 3, 1861, under command of Col. E. Dumont. The 7th Ind. led the assault, followed by the 14th Ohio and the 6th Ind. The enemy were routed, and ran, in a very disorganized shape, south with the first fire of the advance companies of the 7th Ind., which was then formed in column of companies, followed by the bal-

ance of that column. As the advance passed the Capitol Hotel, a rebel flag was still floating from its roof. Without a slack of the running pace of the regiment, the color-guard ran up on the hotel and tore down that emblem of treason, and ran up This opened our communications with Bridge- the Stars and Stripes. Thus the flag of the 7th port, so that our rations from that time in- Ind, was the first to float over a captured town in the war for the Union.

When at the outskirts of the town, and close on the heels of the enemy, the 7th Ind., by a flank movement, was thrown into line of battle, and moved at a rapid pace across the commons, south. Immediately in front of Co. F, and in the rear of the fleeing cohorts, was an old rockaway carriage with one horse, which the driver was whipping and slashing to his utmost, but the line of infantry on the run was so fast gaining on him, that he jumped out and undertook to cut his horse loose, that he ing Them Over" col- might mount him and make his escape,

an article by Comrade to the front, was immediately behind our J. F. S., of the 7th line, and demanded a passage through for him-Mich. Cav. Right here self and mounted staff; which I ordered by a I will say to Comrade right and left oblique in the middle of Co. J. F. S. that I remem- | F without slacking pace. In an instant Col. ber that day as well as Kelley and Col. F. W. Lander, of McClellan's If it had happened last staff, and four or five others dashed through week. I was a member | the line, bearing down with all fury on the of Co. G, 9th N. Y. hapless rockaway driver only 100 yards Cav., Second Brigade, away, who, seeing his chance for escape was Buford's Division. For hopeless, jerked up a large-sized horse-pistol three or four weeks and fired at the leader of the charge, and the three or four weeks and hred at the leader of the musket-shot, penedate we were in camp trated the upper left breast of that gallant spirited, they were not at all hard to keep in | in the woods about one mile east of Stevens- | officer, Col. Kelley. He was caught by one of staff and prevented from falling to the ground. Instantly our line was even with him, and I ordered Corp'l Daniel Coy, of Co. F, and others who were lowering the Colonel down did not halt the line. Col. Lander and other horsemen were instantly around the driver,

> When I say the captured driver proved to be the Confederate commander's Quartermaster (Simms), and that the rockaway was afterward found to contain the Hendquarters effects, all official papers, and Col. Porterfield's private trunks, including a fine new uniform, with large gold bullion epaulets, and a fine sword recently presented to him, as I remember it, by the ladies of Buckhannon, Va., the value of the capture became apparent. The sword and

> vate papers, but the official ones were sent to Your correspondent in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of April 7, Edson Brace, of New York

But the reason for so many stories being told ment, I think it was the 3d Ind. Cav., make of his wounding in several different ways by the most daring charge that I have ever wit- men who claim to have personal knowledge nessed. They were formed in line southwest on that subject has not been accounted for. of Norman's Mill, just over a little rise of the and the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE ground, and out of sight of the advancing should be informed why these improbable and absurd stories find their way into print after all these years; and I believe that can be

Exasperated by the supposed mortally wounding of their Colonel, and the 1st Va. being still inate sacking of the place. That word coming to the front, Col. Dumont, in command of all the forces, ordered the writer to take Co. F. 7th Ind., and return to town to act as Provost Marshal; to use my own company and any other troops available for provost-guards, to stop the marauding, and get the 1st Va. biv-

onacked in the courthouse vard. While performing that duty some officers excused the action of the men of that regiment,

army; but the records place that command Presently we heard cannonading towards as one of the very best fighting regiments, and I twinger and inactivity of the kidneys,

Kilpatrick coming from Culpeper." Capt. | wounding of Gen. B. F. Kelley has been sub-Corrigan looked surprised, and shouted, "The mitted to Maj. Irvin, Robbins, Adjutant-Genh-I you say." But we had to hold that | eral, Department of Indiana, G.A.R.; Capt. D. W. Hamilton, then First Sergeant of Co. B, and Right there we had one of the wildest and Henry C. Fisk, of Co. E. 7th Ind., of this city, most dashing cavalry fights that took place | who are all well-known business men; as well during the war in the Army of the Potomac. | as Lieut. Sam L. Anderson, of Co. G. a resident There were no less than 10 or 12 charges made of Greensburg, Ind., all of whom, as eye-wit-

These absurd stories have doubtless been se often told-though originally invented to excuse the excesses of the men, who, at first, seemed was Gen. Pleasonton and a part of his staff | well-nigh uncontrollable-that finally the yarns were believed by those who now write near a little brick house, the General's yel- them. But all know but one bullet was fired, low sash flying about four feet behind his horse. | and only by one man, and that Gen. Kelley was This was about sunset. My regiment, the 9th | wounded in but one way, and that was by the

The writer trusts that the gallantry of the charged in a southwesterly direction clean first officer wounded in battle for the Union through the woods into the field west and cause will not be further shaded by these stories southwest of the station, where we could take of his accidental wounding by a spent-ball from our last look at Poney Mountain for that day. | an unknown source, but that history for all But then we had to get back without losing any | time to come will record the fact that the time, and when we formed in line again for | brave, patriotic Gen. B. F. Kelley went down the last time for that day, about a mile east of | with a gleaming sword when two brave men

Since writing the above I am advised by ron, and as there was not more than 18 or 20 Comrade Harry McLarran, of Wooster, O., who | way than honorable warfare is erroneous, as men left to form of both Co's G and I, the Cap- was a member of the 16th Ohio, that I was mis- many who have read the history of the war fours, from this little squad-March," and we | Ohio was not at Philippi at all. I was led into | when he reached Harper's Ferry. The writer started for Rappahanock Station, or, in fact, that error by my own recollection, confirmed As an old darky summed it up: "'Twas a Ind., and a portion of the 14th Obio. On the it, but when their loyalty was put to the test right smart squamaish, I reckon."-J. N. GIL- receipt of the comrade's letter I referred the their records show they did not allow their meal of hardtack and sowbelly, even if there matter to Gen. Thomas A. Morris, commanding | honor to stand in the way. at Grafton, under whose direct orders the movement on Philippi was made, and found by his official report that it was six companies of the 16th Ohio, under command of Col. Irvine, that was in the Kelley column, instead of a detachment of the 14th Ohio, which was with the column under Col. Dumont, who marched di-N your issue of Feb. rect on Philippi from Webster.

The writer would not, under any circumleading and wholly stances, knowingly pluck-or rather try to untruthful statement pluck-an honor from any soldier, let alone a of the wounding of whole regiment, and trusts this frank state-Col. B. F. Kelley at | ment will show it .- B. C. Shaw, Lieutenant, Philippi, Va., June 3, Co. F, 7th Ind. (three months), Indianapolis,

THAT MAP AGAIN.

Serg't Knight Replies to the Quaker Scout's Criticisms.



HE Quaker Scout is still unhappy about I don't know. In his first article, in reply to Guide in the Army of the Potomac from the first Bull Ran battle until the Fall of 1864." In his last, April 21, he still harps on what Gen. Kearny "reported" to him about Corp'l Knight's report to him (Kearney) of the

surroundings of Annandale, with its church and all." I opine he means to says I lied to Kearney. I am glad he has stated the time of these interviews with the General as being after Kearny had taken Bishop Johns's house for his Headquarters, for before that event occurred the General had gone at least over halfway between Annandale and Fairfax Courtroad as far as the first house east of the village. Anyone who knew Gen. Kearny well would three years ago, and showed it to Peter Gachus. as he now spells his name, and said to him: "Is not this the map we made for Gen. Kearny during the Pall of 1861, from Warrington Gillingham's map, that he furnished Gen. McDowell before the first Bull Run Battle?"

Gachus is the man whom Kearny had detailed from his company to place the data that I brought in, and he verified much of it by riding over the ground, where he could, without going outside the lines, and there were a great many square miles of it inside. The Quaker Scout could not pessibly have made this map from the time he, as he says, came into Alexandria as a refugee after the first Bull Run Battle until he sold it to Kearny in December, 1861, as that. The fact of his not being able to get outside the pickets on Gen. Franklin's pass proves that much, unless he could sit in his room in Alexandria and from memory make it. When I showed "Duane's Map" to Gachus he pointed to that section of it northwest and west of Mt. Vernos, and said: "I remember you writing this; they have still kept it on the map-'open country, with but little tim-

From the fact that I furnished both the "Quaker Scout" and Joseph Stiles a tracing of Gillingham's map, it looks to me possible that that what Kearny paid the \$20 for was that section of the country from the Potomac River to the Accotine turnpike, which would include both "Cedar Grove" and the "White House Neck." from the hills of which "Corp'l Knight" saw the Quaker Scout's "children playing, and reported to Kearny they were rebel soldiers."

I am very thankful to find the Quaker Scout hated to tell the General so. I don't dispute a man's right to sell his own property. But from what I know of Gen. Kearny I feel certain he never asked to have "the information has papers of value to John D. McNaughton, from which this map is compiled" credited to him: the engineers did that. To a man who believes in "every man having his just dues." I would just simply intimate in the most respectful manner that Mr. Warrington Gillingham should have some slight credit extended to him. It looks to me positively selfish to claim the sole authorship of said map.

As to Chalkley Gillingham being cited before the church I have nothing to say. I simply gave the story as told me by his son. From the fact that I never held the rank of Corporal, and, as I said in a former communication. never having seen Cedar Grove, I could not have made such a report, and Kearny could not have told the Quaker Scout any such thing as he claims.

in your statements." There were just three men by the name of Knight in the First New Jersey Brigade. One in the 3d N. J. was in 1861 a Lieutenant, and a good officer; one in Co. C. 2d N. J., was a Corporal, and a good fellow too; and one a Sergeant of Co. H. also of the 2d; and I don't wish to try and screen any of my shortcomings behind the Corporal's shoulders; my own are broad enough. I was the man at Kearny's Headquarters, and was only a private when discharged, on either the 30th or 31st of December, 1862, and from that time until the close of the war served as a civilian employe of the Government.

I have been asked a good many times if I knew the Quaker Scout, and what kind of a man he was. I have always said I should hardly call him a scout, -more of a guide, and that but a few times during the war .- but that I never saw him anywhere except in Alexandria, Va.; that he was not with Army Headquarters, either under Hooker, Meade, or

When he sailed into me in the shape he did Dec. 27, 1891, I must confess to having been astonished-could not understand the animus, but think I see now, as he thinks I was trying to steal his laurels. I disclaim any such intention, and will now close by saying all this cannot be very interesting to your readers, and, quoting from the Quaker Scout: "I am just what I am; nothing more, nothing less,"-J. KNIGHT, Washington, D. C.

Steam's Up! The Moorings Cast Off.

Majestically the great ocean greyhound leaves the dock and steams down the river outward bound. But are you, my dear sir, prepared for the sea-sickness almost always incident to a trans-At-lantic trip, with the infalible stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If not, expect to suffer without aid. The Bitters is the staunch friend of all who travel by sea or land, emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers, mariners. It completely remedies nausea, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatic

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades All Along the

Line.

On the Battlefield.

W. C. Rose, Corporal, Co. D, 113th Ohio, Valley Falls, Kan., says on Monday morning after the battle of Chickamanga he, with a few others, were taken from the Snodgrass house to Dyer Spring, where there was quite a number of Union wounded soldiers, and they lay there for nearly two weeks. The severely wounded were then sent to Chattanooga, while the rest were sent on to Richmond (Libby). The writer was a prisoner for 446 days. He would like to know if any of those left at Dyer Spring are living; and, if so, he would like to hear from them, as he was a nurse at that place. Last Winter he spent 14 days on the battlefield, and may be able to furnish information to those

Their Honor Set Aside. W. A. Gilmartin, Archbald, Pa., says in regard to the controversy between some of the boys who wore the blue as to the loyalty or disloyalty of Col. Miles, that Comrade Williams's | An unanswerable statement statement that Stonewall Jackson was too honorable to treat with Col. Miles in any other taken in a communication to THE NATIONAL | and the causes that led to it are inclined to be-TRIBUNE last year, when I stated that the 16th | lieve that Jackson had very little honor to lose says nearly all of the leading rebel officers in by the statement of "Stevenson's Roll of Hon- | the campaign that led to the capture of Harper's column was composed of the 1st Va., the 9th | Government and had taken an oath to support

A Few Suggestions. A. Routszong, Sergeant, Co. F. 9th Provisional Mo., Elston, Mo., says that there is a class of disabled soldiers who were at the front and first in the field, and who have since the war become totally disabled. These soldiers are, under the act of June 27, 1899, receiving \$12 a month, but which is insufficient for their comfortable maintenance. The writer sugges's that they receive the same pension as those who were disabled in like manner in the line of battle; also, that the said act be sommended | P. O. Box 1765, Denver, Colo. as to give every soldier who served 90 days and who lost either his eyesight or the use of a limb an increased pension. The changes would cost the Government but a few millions

of dollars, and it would thus place the defend-

ers of this Union in a comparatively comfort-

able position in their declining years. Missionary Ridge. Kan., would like to enlarge upon what has been said on the battle of Missionary Ridge, and Roberts, Scout and U.S., 1st battalion, 19th U.S., composed the ham, now Colonel, 5th U.S. Art. brigade. The writer says they always had good opinion of the Regulars, and they did splendid service in many a hard-fought battle, but they did not consider them any better than the volunteers.

> Why Don't They Write? Eugene Pelham, Co. G. 6th U. S., Jacksonville. Ill., wants to know why the boys of the old 6th don't write, as they have seen service and could furnish something that would be of great interest to the readers of THE NATIONAL Terrive.

The Death of Gen. Farnsworth. George W. Toms, 5th N. Y. Cav., Stamford, Conn., says he differs in several points from ley, free. Comrade Clark in his graphic account of the death of Gen. Farnsworth in the issue of Dec. house, and I had got the map filled in on that | 3, 1891. In the first place, Comrade Clark says Gen. Kilpatrick ordered Gen. Farnsworth to take a battalion of the 1st Vt. Cav. and charge know how long "Corp'l Knight" would have with it. Now, as there were several regiments lasted at his Headquarters had he been caught | of Confederates in their front it would be riin false reports. I carried "Duane's Map of diculous to charge them with a battalion of Northeastern Virginia" to Brooklyn, N. Y., cavalry. And then, again, it does not seem right for a General commanding a division to order a General commanding a brigade to take a battalion (which is composed of four companies) and charge with it. In other articles in regard to the same affair the 1st W. Va. Cav. claim that Gen. Farnsworth was killed while leading them in a charge, which is also claimed by the 1st Vt. Cav. The fact is that he was leading the whole First Brigade, with the exception of the 5th N. Y. Cav. Comrade Clark further says that Farnsworth fell, pierced with six bails all at once. The writer says he received his first wound before he reached tha enemy's line, and the second near the stone wall, and the last and fifth ball passed through his heart, and when he fell he was directly in front of a Confederate battery, in an open field, he did not occupy Bishop Johns's house before and about a quarter of a mile within the Confederate line. The writer does not wish to rob Cemrade Clark of any of his well-won laurels. for he knows there was no better regiment of cavalry in the service than the 1st Vt., but the

> comrade has surely got things mixed. Information Asked and Given. Mrs. M. K. Power, Sheep Ranch, Colo., says if any comrade has M. K. Power's discharge

> to please forward it to the above address. A. Borger, 418 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O., wants the name and address of the 10th Ohio Cavalryman, the author of "Campaign Through the Carolinas," which has been running in our columns. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE would also like the same information.

"Chips" would like to hear from some of his shipmates on the Juliet, Mississippi Squadron, in the Red River expedition. "The boys cannot all be dead, there must be some of them alive." Address Wm. H. Betts, South Norwalk, Conn. James King, Harold, Ky., wants the address

of a firm of which he can purchase an instrument wherewith to find minerals in the earth. R. L. Smith, Captain, 21st Ill., Miller, S. D., Captain, 188th N. Y., or his heirs. Revolutionary Heroes.

In a recent issue appeared a list of names of Erie, Neosho Co., Kan., furnishes us with the name of another, residing at that place, viz: Dr. Charles F. Stauber. He was born near Easton. Northampton Co., Pa., May 27, 1808, and will therefore soon be 84 years old. His father, Go-t Dr. Stauber was too old to endure the fatigue eldest sons, being all that he had that were old am not entitled to. enough to enter the service, both served in the Union army. Silas, the eldest, enlisted in the men, after being rejected twice previous when the DINGEE & ROSES are on their offering my services for three years, and suc-Justus, the second son, enlisted in the 11th battle of Atlanta. A Home for Someone.

Mrs. C. W. W. Cole, Forest Home, N. Y., is in need of someone to do general housework. and offers a home to any soldier's widow or daughter who will fill her requirements. Who is Right?

A. Schraum, New York City, writes: "In regard to a letter of Dec. 10, 1891, headed 'Over the Lines at Armstrong's Mills,' which appeared in your columns, I would say that some comrades of the Second Corps claim that your informant was mistaken as to the date of the above engagement. They claim that it took place in October, 1864. Although not able to give the correct date, I think that your correspondent is in the main correct, and I claim that the engagement took place in the latter part of January or beginning of February, 1865. All the Fifth Corps boys will remember the terrific sleet storm the night after the fight. Who is right?"

Land and Homes.

Andrew Helms, Castle Rock, Wash., writes: "If any comrade contemplates coming West of wood. I never see anything from the 123d Ind. Are they all dead? Let me hear from some of the old comrades of the Twenty-third Corps."

Remembers It Distinctly.

Serg't Reuben Brown, Co. C. 16th Kan. Cav., Maryville, Mo., will say to Comrade John Gaugh, of Co. F, that he has not forgotten the 16 days of eating mule-mest to keep from starving in September, 1865, on the Powder River Expedition after Indians. He has not

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Mention The National Tribune. boys yelled when going into camp that evening, knowing that we could have one more SOLDIERS' was worms in it. Even the poor mules brayed with joy. It was for months afterward before I could look a mule square in the face. Nor have I forgotten the poor comrades that we had to leave in that God-forsaken country,

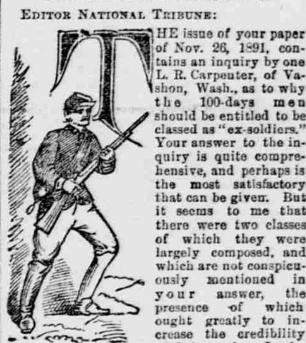
where their graves will never be decorated. Wants to Exchange. Reports of Adjutant-General of Illinois, containing names and addresses of officers and soldiers who enlisted in Illinois regiments, for similar reports of Iowa soldiers; or will pay cash for Iowa reports. Address W. E. Moszs.

Bloody Antietam.

T. T. Cooney, Orderly-Sergeant, U. S. A. (retired), El Paso, Tex., writes: In your issue of March 24 I saw an article written by Gen. Doubleday, from which the reader would infer that the only troops in the bloody cornfield, as it is sometimes called, were Gen. Hartsuff's Brigade, of Ricketts's Division. At that time W. S. Brown, Co. A, 18th Ohio, Hiawatha, I was First Sergeant of Grabam's Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Art., and about 1:30 p. m. the said battery was ordered to join Richardson's refers the comrades to Cist's History of the Division, then in the cornfield. We did so, Army of the Cumberland (page 276), which and had a spirited engagement with two Consays: "The Second Brigade, First Division, federate batteries. While thus engaged, Gen. Fourteenth Corps, under Col. M. F. Moore, and Richardson was struck on the arm with a piece mine of Oct. 8, 1891, he 19th Ill., 11th Mich., 69th Ohio, 15th U. S., 1st of shell. He staggered and was about to fall, signs himself "Jonathan and 2d battalions, 16th U.S., 1st battalion, 18th when he was supported by Capt. W. M. Gra-

> A Place to Locate. C. W. Baldwin, Co. B, 11th Vt., Grand Junetion, Colo., says that comrades wishing to escape the severe Winter climate of the North can do so by coming to Grand Valley, Colo., where he can raise all the fruits grown in NOTICE! Republican Leaders have southern California except oranges and lemons. Southern California except oranges and lemons. Its "History, Principles and Policy," 500 pages. Agents' There is this advantage—they have a better outfit prepared, fifty cents. M. W. Hazen & Co., market, and land is 50 per cent, cheaper. 194 Church St., N. Y. market, and land is 50 per cent. cheaper. Grand Junction, the Countyseat, is onite a railroad and commercial center. They have good schools and churches of all denominations. The writer will gladly send to comrades maps and printed information on this city and val-

ONE HUNDRED-DAYS MEN. One of Them Gives Reasons Why They Should be Classed as ex-Soldiers.



L. R. Carpenter, of Vashon, Wash., as to why the 100-days men should be entitled to be classed as "ex-soldiers." Your answer to the inquiry is quite comprehensive, and perhaps is the most satisfactory that can be given. But it seems to me that there were two classes of which they were largely composed, and which are not conspicuously mentioned in your answer, the presence of which ought greatly to increase the credibility of their service. I refer

to the boys who could not get into regiments enlisting for three years, on account of age and size, and those who were previously discharged from other organizations for some disability from which they had partly recovered since their return to their homes. Feeling a strong desire to further serve their country they re-enlisted for

this short term. Taking the regiment I served with as fairly representing the rest as to enlistments, they would be about as follows: Men of the age of 45 years and over, one-fourth; boys under age, five-twelfths; re-enlisted men, two-twelfths; the remaining two-twelfths, able-bodied men. And still another point should be taken into

consideration when speaking of the service of these men. They went right from their homes to active duty without the advantage of the beneficial seasoning at some rendezvous for several months; yet, notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, I have never heard of an instance where they failed to perform all and every duty assigned them as satisfactorily as the three-years men could have done it, nor of a lack of the same bravery as displayed by a number of persons living whose fathers fought | older troops. Besides, it is scarcely justice to in the Revolutionary war. A correspondent at | call them 100-days men, as many, if not all, served longer than their term of enlistmentmany regiments five and six months. Now, if there is any reason why these 100-

days men should not be considered as having been a part of the Union army, and why they lieb Stauber, was a Revolutionary soldier in the | should not claim the honor of an ex-soldier, I Continental line. At the time of the civil war | will be pleased if Comrade Carpenter, or any other person, will make them public, as I do and hardships of a soldier's life, but his two not wish to take any credit to myself that I I culisted in response to the call for 100-days

cause officials were less particular; was out Iowa, and was killed July 22, 1864, at the from the first days of June, 1864, to almost the last of October of same year, and performed my soldierly duties to the best of my ability. But fortunately I was not shot to pieces in battle, because I had no opportunity to do myself such credit. And perhaps I might have been too cowardly to have stayed through such a performance, though the family were not all cowards, as three of my brothers marched with Sherman to the sea, serving their full term of enlistment of three years, with a few months extra thrown in.

We do not claim that we did as much as men who served longer, but we do claim that we performed as much for the time we were out as any other soldiers in the same length of time. I am induced to write this brief defense of the 100-days men, because there seems to be an impression with some that these men really did nothing whatever .- ONE OF THEM, Palmyra, Iowa.

A Luminous Tree. [Great Divide.] Some 12 miles west of Tuscarora, N. Y.,

there grows-or, at least, recently grew-a tree or shrub, about seven feet in hight, the leaves let him come to western Washington. It is of which were luminous. In general appearthe best place for a poor man on the globe. ance it resembled the barberry, the leaves Good land, good climate, good water and plenty favoring semewhat the aromatic bay tree of California. At certain seasons of the year the foliage is so bright on the darkess night it can be plainly seen at a distance of one mile, while the light at the tree is sufficient to admit the reading of the fluest print. The luminous substance is a gummy matter on the outside of the leaves, which imparts the same property to whatever it is rubbed on.

Under the new French protective tariff the price of artificial calves and other necessities forgotten the fact that they found more In- of the ballet has been increased. Of course the dians than they wanted to find. Hardtack ballet is kicking .- Louisville Courier-Journal,

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